

Greek City-States

Name _____

This map of ancient Greece shows the location of many of the Greek city-states. Use this map and a ruler to answer the questions.



- Name the four seas shown on the map. _____
- Lindus was on the island of _____.
- Name three city-states found on the island of Crete. _____
- Was Sparta in southern or northern Greece? _____
- The large land area east of the Aegean Sea was called _____.
- Name the mountain located in Thessaly. _____
- Halicarnassus is northwest of the island of _____.
- About how far is it from the western coast of Crete to the eastern coast? _____
- Use a ruler to measure the approximate distances between the following cities.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Sparta to Thebes _____ | C. Samos to Miletus _____ |
| B. Cydonia to Itanos _____ | D. Byzantium to Miletus _____ |
- Walking 25 miles a day, about how many days would it take you to walk from:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Calchedo to Miletus _____ | C. Sparta to Thebes _____ |
| B. Sparta to Argos _____ | D. Colophon to Abydos _____ |

Lesson 2 – How were Athens and Sparta similar; how were they different?

Directions: Read pages 44-49 in the Pearson Learning History Book .

1. Add these key vocabulary words to your picture dictionary:

assembly Strategoi metic rhetoric ostracize symposium helot

2. Complete the chart below:

| | Athens | Sparta |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Government | | |
| Education | | |
| Philosophies of Life | | |

3. Why was the Assembly important to Athens? _____

4. List the four things that were required in order to be considered an Athenian citizen. _____

Name _____

Date _____

The Aegean Region



Read the paragraph for background information. Then use the map to answer the questions.

Sparta and Athens were notorious rivals. Each had very different ideas about what made a good education. From an exceptionally young age, Spartan boys were trained to withstand pain and fight for their city. Sparta was ruled by a king and Spartans were trained to obey him.

Athens was a democracy. Athenians believed that to make good decisions, boys in Athens needed to learn about laws and government. They learned to read and write and studied philosophy and mathematics. The Athenians even educated some of their girls. Both cities were powerful forces and together they fought off Persia. More commonly, they fought bitterly against each other.

Under the leadership of Pericles, Athens crafted a 30-year truce with Sparta. During this period, the areas with which Athens was allied became officially recognized as part of the Athenian Empire. Athens grew exceptionally wealthy and powerful. Eventually, Sparta felt too threatened by the city and the result was the Peloponnesian War.

1. Underline Sparta and Athens on the map. What are the approximate coordinates of latitude and longitude for Athens? _____

2. Which city is directly north of Miletus? _____

3. Name one reason Sparta and Athens did not get along. _____

4. How far is Athens from Sparta? _____

5. What is the Hellespont? _____

6. Which city is at approximately 40°N and 26°E? _____

7. Is Crete part of the Athenian Empire? How do you know? _____

8. Which island is roughly northeast of Melos _____

9. Which city is closer to Delphi: Sparta or Athens? _____

10. How do you think the war between Athens and Sparta got its name? _____

THE AEGEAN REGION

KEY

- City
- ▲ Mountain
- Maximum extent of the Athenian Empire

